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				FROM : Ambassador BONN		DATE: April 3, 1968
AGN	COM	FRB	INT	SUBJECT : Allardt Finally Accepted as Ambassador in Moscow		
LAD	TAR	TR	XMB	REF : Bonn 10275		PROCESSED BY EUR
5	3	5	34	FOR		
10	3	CIA	N3C	[After an extended delay -- unusual even for the troubled, almost stilted diplomatic relationship between the FRG and the USSR -- the Soviet Government has finally indicated its willingness to accept Dr. Helmut Allardt as Ambassador in Moscow, succeeding Gubhard von Walther, whose retirement became effective April 1. The delay was variously attributed by West German press commentators to pique on the Soviet side over Bonn's slowness in deciding on a successor to von Walther in the first place (the latter had to be extended for three months while the Foreign Office decision was pending on this), or to Soviet interest in keeping the West Germans off balance in as many ways as possible.]		
				Detailed biographic reports on Allardt on file in the Department include Bonn's A-189 of July 25, 1963 (prepared at the time of Allardt's appointment as Ambassador to Spain) and Madrid's excellent supplementary comment (A-424 of February 2, 1968). For greater convenience to the info addressee, the essential material from these and other sources is brought together here in a single report.		
SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION				Dr. Helmut Allardt belongs to the small group of senior career diplomats who were employed in responsible positions in the pre-war German Foreign Office and who have returned to positions of responsibility in the postwar diplomatic service. Born on March 20, 1907 in Koenigsberg (East Prussia), the son of an army officer, Allardt attended the gymnasium in his native city, then went on to study law at the universities of Berlin and Goettingen, taking his doctorate in 1932. After qualifying		
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for the private practice of law in 1933, he joined the Foreign Office in 1936 as an attaché and was assigned to Tehran as first secretary in October 1938. In 1940 he was transferred to Copenhagen, returned to the home office in the middle of that year, and then was posted in July 1941 to Ankara, where he remained until his internment in 1945, in the meanwhile reaching the rank of Counselor of Embassy. While in the Foreign Office, he joined the Nazi party, but there is no record of his active involvement in Nazi policies or organizations.

Dr. Allardt resumed his government career in 1950 when he was employed by the newly established Federal Ministry of Economics. In August 1952, he joined the postwar Foreign Office as acting chief of the foreign trade division. His first Ambassadorial assignment came in September 1954 when he was posted to Djakarta; reportedly he operated there in highly competent, workmanlike fashion. In 1958 he returned to Bonn and soon thereafter was placed on detached service with the EEC in Brussels as director for relations with associated states.

Shortly before the expiration of his first two-year leave period in June 1960, Allardt resigned his position with the EEC, following a dispute with the French Commissioner, Robert Lemaignon, on the issue of preference in financial policy; Allardt argued that he was being asked to implement a policy discriminating in favor of France. Allardt nevertheless remained in Brussels for another year, attached to the FRG Embassy, and then returned to the economic division of the Foreign Office. In June 1961 he headed the FRG Trade Delegation to Warsaw, but the work of negotiating a trade agreement was interrupted by the political storms surrounding the building of the Berlin wall and the subsequent Bundestag election. At the end of 1962, Allardt resumed the negotiations and brought them to a successful conclusion in March 1963, thus scoring a noteworthy initial success for the then Foreign Minister Schroeder's policy of developing relations with the Eastern European states.

In April 1963, Allardt was accredited as Ambassador to Madrid, and remained there until the beginning of 1968, when he returned to Bonn, initially with the expectation of replacing Assistant Secretary Moyer-Lindenberg, who was taking over the Embassy in Madrid. After an interval of uncertainty, Allardt

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was proposed to the Cabinet as successor to von Malthor.

The change in destination from Bonn to Moscow was rumored to be related to the recently established incumbency of State Secretary Dushwitz. During Allardt's service in Copenhagen, early in World War II, his wife had divorced him and married Dushwitz. Allardt was left with a small son (now of college age) and a widowed mother to take care of. While in Madrid, Allardt was remarried to a French-Tunisian woman, described as vivacious and attractive, who had for several years previously been employed at the US Mission in Tunis. Allardt's career had other stormy points -- the resignation in Brussels, for example, which followed close upon his involvement, together with Professor Hallstein and Ambassador Blackenhorn, in a dispute with a German Foreign Service Officer named Strack, who accused the three high officials of framing a disciplinary case against him. The Strack affair won considerable publicity at the time, not unrelated to the fact that both Blackenhorn and Allardt had had prewar diplomatic careers, but it was dismissed by the courts in 1959.

Even Allardt's difficulty in obtaining agreement was probably complicated by the record of the man who was accompanying him as DCI, Baron von Stempel. The latter, unlike Allardt, is fluent in Russian, in part due to the fact that he spent more than 10 years in Soviet captivity; he has reportedly already reached Moscow, however, so that presumably any reservations against his presence by the Soviets have been laid aside.

Despite these bumpy spots in his career, Allardt has built up substantial credit in his postwar associations as a professional diplomat. Embassy officials who dealt with him during the early 60's, when he headed the economic division of the Foreign Office, found him cooperative, readily accessible, and candid even on matters of a sensitive nature. He seemed generally well-disposed toward the United States. A tall, well-built, almost completely bald man with a round face that tends to break into a broad smile, he impressed Embassy officers in Madrid as friendly if occasionally somewhat blunt in his manner. He gave the impression of more than routine energy and devoted himself with special interest

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